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TEN CENTS A WEEK

SAYS PEARY AND COOK BOTH REACHED POLE

Harry Whitney Sees No More Reason for Doubting Cook's Achievements Than Peary's.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 29.—Harry Whitney of New Haven believes that Dr. Frederick A. Cook found the pole and that Commander Peary did the same. In expressing this belief yesterday, Mr. Whitney said that he knows no reason of doubting Cook more than Peary.

"Dr. Cook's story," he added, "seems to me truthful and probable. Nothing else would explain his twelve months' absence."

The schooner "Jeanie" arrived here yesterday with Mr. Whitney aboard, coming from the Greenland coast by way of Indian Harbor, Labrador. Mr. Whitney feels keenly the position in which he is placed. He went North, he said, merely on a hunting trip, and now finds himself in the storm center of a Polar controversy. Dr. Cook left with him at Annatok several cases containing instruments, and some other belongings, but so far as Mr. Whitney knew, no written records. There may have been records, however, packed with Dr. Cook's personal effects, but the explorer did not tell him especially that he was leaving written records in his possession.

Speaking of Dr. Cook's detailed account of his trip to the pole, Mr. Whitney said that the explorer showed him how the western drift of the ice had landed him in a region far remote from where he expected to go, and he was unable to get back.

He could not speak with authority as to whether Dr. Cook and his two Eskimos could carry on their three sledges enough food for their journey to the pole, as he himself is a novice

in Arctic traveling. He declared he knew nothing of the controversy beyond the vaguest details. The first he learned of it was at Indian Harbor when he received messages from several American papers asking for a statement.

Mr. Whitney denied that Commander Peary had removed Dr. Cook's stores from Annatok to Etah. What Peary really did was to transfer a few things and rebuild the house at Annatok. Boatswain Murphy's only reason for refusing to help Capt. Bernier's Canadian expedition to get dogs and sledges at Etah was that they were short of dogs themselves. Mr. Whitney had trouble in getting enough dogs for his own teams all through the winter and Murphy was looking out for Peary, so that he would have sufficient dogs for the commander's exploring trips around the country when he returned from the north.

Peary's Churlish Conduct.

The day the "Roosevelt" was leaving Etah for home Whitney informed Peary that Cook had entrusted to him certain belongings to bring home on the vessel that was coming up for Whitney, but as this ship had not arrived, Whitney was at a loss what to do with this property.

Peary declined to permit Dr. Cook's belongings to be brought aboard the "Roosevelt" and he put Whitney on his honor not to include anything belonging to Dr. Cook in his own luggage. Whitney thereupon went ashore from the "Roosevelt," separated Dr. Cook's property from his own baggage, and with the aid of

VERNER IS HELD FOR KILLING OF WYNNE

DEED WAS COMMITTED IN JUNE NEAR MICANOPY.

Wife of Defendant Still Holds to Her Original Statement Made at the Time.

The preliminary hearing of J. M. Verner, charged with the murder of Tom Wynne at Micanopy during last June, was held in the city before County Judge Mason yesterday, a large number having been summoned to testify in the case.

Since the publication of the killing, which was to the effect that Verner was crazy, owing to too much sickness, and committed the deed while he was probably demented, a different view has been brought out, and it now seems as if he was driven to the deed by the man interfering with his domestic affairs.

So strong has become the sentiment in Micanopy among a number of citizens that they raised a fund and succeeded in securing the services of an attorney to represent Verner at the hearing, and it will probably be a hard-fought case at the next session of circuit court in this city.

At the hearing yesterday the woman, Mrs. Verner, swore to her original story, which was published in these columns at the time of the tragedy, while, on the other hand, some of the evidence in behalf of Verner was introduced which showed that the man was aggravated, and that he was probably caused to commit the act by the actions of Wynne, who had repeatedly visited his home against his instructions to stay away.

Judge Mason held the defendant to the next term of court without bail, and a long and lengthy trial will probably result, since the action of some of the citizens coming to the relief of the unfortunate man.

Capt. Robert Bartlett, commander of the "Roosevelt," whom he had asked to help him, repacked Cook's property in boxes. After this had been done Whitney and Bartlett cached all Cook's property in a cave in the rocks. They built up the cave securely with stones and turf and left it, and the property in charge of one of Dr. Cook's Eskimos.

It may be remarked in passing, Mr. Whitney went on, that ten years ago, Peary did with the Explorer Sverdrup, who was cruising in Smith's sound, what he has done with Cook; he refused to bring back any of Sverdrup's letters or records.

In conclusion, Mr. Whitney declared he regretted being dragged into this controversy. He said he had found both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary courteous and considerate and that he had never met men whose conduct generally was more commendable or whose dealing with him had been more fair.

DR. COOK TALKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Dr. Cook, when shown Mr. Whitney's statement, said last night that he approved of all that Mr. Whitney had said.

"Everything in the interview is substantially correct," said Dr. Cook. "It confirms all my declarations."

Concerning the papers left with Mr. Whitney, Dr. Cook said:

"Mr. Whitney was in all probability unaware of the written records being left with him. They are not of much consequence, I have duplicates."

"The bulwarks of the Government are the men you elect to Congress," says President Taft. Really, some of them might be classed as bearwarks, however.

Keep your eye on the want ads. There may be something advertised which is of interest to you.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE SAW THE BIG PARADE

New York's Mayor Headed Line on Foot, Which Was Three Hours in Passing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Through streets ablaze with bunting and lined with the greatest crowd ever gathered in New York thoroughfares, a parade of 20,000 men and fifty-four floats passed yesterday before the envoys of twenty-one nations participating in the Hudson-Fulton celebration. And in its passing, which occupied two hours' time, the epoch-making scenes of three centuries, represented in gigantic figures of wood, plaster, paint and tinsel, were reviewed.

The day was bright, and the celebration was held without an untoward incident. Along the route of the parade, a distance of over five miles, it is estimated that more than two million people gathered.

As a parade, it was as democratic as it was historical; as cosmopolitan as it was democratic. Mayor George B. McClellan and Herman Ridder, vice-president of the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission, headed the line and covered the entire distance afoot. There was no military show, no distinguished personages in vehicles; all, with the exception of the platoon of police mounted on their shiny-coated bay horses, were afoot.

A number of patriotic scenes were wildly cheered. Among them were "pulling down the statue of George III;" "publishing the constitution;" "storming of Stony Point;" "capture of Andre;" and "Washington taking oath of office."

It was before a distinguished gathering that the paraders passed. Vice-President James S. Sherman was flanked on either side by Admirals Le Ford and Seymour, of the French and English squadrons, respectively.

Governor Hughes, Seth Low, Prince Kuni of Japan, and the German grand admiral, Von Koester, were seated nearby. Others in the official reviewing stand were Rear Admiral Schroeder, of the Atlantic fleet, and his staff; Major-General O. O. Howard and Supreme Court Justice Brewer.

Tammany in Parade.

Tammany, with a thousand stalwart members in "Prince Alberts" and high hats, made a picturesque showing. Squads of school children, New York University, Columbia City College and Rutgers College students; members of Irish, Italian, French, Scotch, Swedish and other cosmopolitan societies followed, and behind them came others and others, seemingly without end.

With the end of the parade at Washington Square, the crowds broke out of bounds and swarmed back and forth across the square, literally storming the floats to get souvenirs. It necessitated military severity on the part of the police to save the creations from being torn to pieces. The line of march was kept well cleared, and in the crushes there were only minor accidents, the victims of which generally were nervous women.

More than 6,000 sailors from all the ships now assembled in the New York harbor, attended the performance at the Hippodrome last night as the guests of the Hudson-Fulton commission. No attempt was made to seat the sailors by countries, and as a result the light blue of the French uniform, the white tassel of the German jackie and the distinguishing uniform of warrant officers of the various for-

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John W. Gates Says Money Is Easy in West

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—"The Western people and the Western banker," declares John W. Gates on his return from an extended trip through the great wheat and corn region, "have more money than ever before in their history, and there will be no extraordinary withdrawals of funds from the East for crop-moving purposes. International monetary conditions are such that if money rates are advanced materially on this side, millions of dollars in gold will be exported from Europe." The fact of the West's complete financial independence—or practically that—is one of the most impressive and significant in our recent business history. It was only 13 years or so ago that cash was the scarcest of all commodities in the

agricultural States of the West, when the interest payments on farm mortgages held in the East were a drain on the Westerners' resources amounting to many millions of dollars yearly, when corn was being burned for fuel, when the popular cry out there was for "free silver" and the extermination of the "plutocrats," when pessimism was on every tongue and breathed from every line of newspaper type, and when William Allen White was one day moved to tell an interested world just what was "the matter with Kansas." Now all that has changed. The "wave of prosperity" following the Spanish American war struck the West promptly and struck it hard—and the West wouldn't let it recede.

University of Wisconsin Establishes New Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 29.—The latest illustration of the nearness of the University of Wisconsin to the actual life of the State and of its intention to serve the age is its establishment of a municipal reference bureau, which will carry on three regular courses by correspondence in municipal government and administration and a series of popular lectures on civic subjects. Co-operating with the political science department of

the university and with the highly developed pioneer legislative reference department of the State Library, the University intends to aid citizens of towns and cities to bring about a higher grade of administration. Already lecturers stand ready to respond to invitations on "City Government by Commission," "The City Beautiful," "Municipal Functions" and "What's the Matter With Our Cities."

Unusual Death Rate Among Governors The Past Year

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29.—The recent mortality of Governors of States has been striking. Within a year Governors John A. Johnson of Minnesota, George L. Lilley of Connecticut, Samuel G. Cosgrove of Washington and John Sparks of Nevada have passed away. This is certainly an extraordinary number of gubernatorial deaths.

Governors Cosgrove and Lilley had been in office only a short time when the summons that no man may ignore or evade came to them. Both were inaugurated in January, and Governor Cosgrove died in March and Governor Lilley in April.

Of the chief magistrates who have

died within a year Governors Johnson and Lilley had national reputations. Governor Johnson's prominence as a national figure was mainly attained during his service in the executive chair, while Governor Lilley's was achieved while he was in Congress and battling with the submarine forces. Governor Sparks occupied the federal limelight for a short time last year as the result of some breezy correspondence with President Roosevelt with reference to the miners' strike at Goldfield.

Secure a tenant for that vacant room through a classified ad. in The Sun

Philadelphia Politics Verging on Fever Heat

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The municipal campaign is warming up. On two registration days, eleven thousand more voters have qualified than on the corresponding days a year ago, when a President was to be elected. This promises well for the independents, although the Republican machine may be counted upon to make an heroic effort to register its full vote—and something over—on the final registration day,

October 2. The familiar methods of fraudulent registration continue to enliven the City of Brotherly Love and Crooked Politics. One of the registrars in Boss McNichol's ball-wick has been convicted of placing the names of dead men and famous characters of fiction upon the voting list. It cannot be supposed that this particular registrar was alone guilty; the padded vote of the Tenth Ward and other "gang" centers has long been public scandal.